CLAIMS

1. A discharge tube characterized in that in an airtight envelope a plurality of discharge electrodes is disposed a discharge gap apart and a discharge gas containing Kr is encapsulated in the airtight envelope.

2. The discharge tube according to claim 1 characterized in that the discharge gas is constituted of a mixture gas of Kr and H_2.

3. The discharge tube according to claim 1 characterized in that the discharge gas is constituted of a mixture gas of Kr and Ar.

4. The discharge tube according to claim 1 characterized in that the discharge gas is constituted of a mixture gas of Kr and Ne.

5. A discharge tube that is formed by disposing a plurality of discharge electrodes separated by a discharge gap followed by encapsulating in an airtight envelope together with a discharge gas characterized in that the discharge electrodes are made of zirconium copper obtained by containing zirconium in oxygen-free copper.

6. A discharge tube that is formed by disposing a plurality of discharge electrodes, which is made of oxygen-free copper, separated by a discharge gap followed by encapsulating in an airtight envelope together with a discharge gas characterized in that the discharge gas is

constituted of argon and the argon is encapsulated in the airtight envelope at a pressure in the range of 0.3 to 5 atmospheric pressures.

7. A discharge tube that is formed by forming an airtight envelope by hermetically sealing openings at both ends of a cylindrical case member made of an insulating material opened at both ends with a pair of cap members that double a discharge electrode, encapsulating a discharge gas in the airtight envelope, forming a discharge gap between discharge electrode portions of the cap member disposed in the airtight envelope, and forming on an inner wall surface of the case member a triggering discharge film of which both ends are disposed separated by a small discharge gap from the cap members, characterized in that the triggering discharge films are formed in the range of 8 to 12 in a circumferential direction of the inner wall surface of the case member at an equal interval.

8. A discharge tube that is formed by forming an airtight envelope by hermetically sealing openings at both ends of a case member made of an insulating material opened at both ends with a pair of cap members that double a discharge electrode, encapsulating a discharge gas in the airtight envelope, forming a discharge gap between discharge electrode portions of the cap member disposed in

the airtight envelope, and forming on an inner wall surface of the case member a triggering discharge film of which both ends are disposed separated by a small discharge gap from the cap member, characterized in that the triggering discharge film is made of a carbon base material of which primary raw material is carbon nanotube.

9. The discharge tube according to claim 8 characterized in that the triggering discharge film is made of a carbon base material obtained by impregnating a sintered body of a mixture of carbon nanotubes and amorphous carbon with silicone oil.

10. A discharge tube that is formed by disposing a plurality of discharge electrodes separated by a discharge gap followed by encapsulating in an airtight envelope together with a discharge gas, and on a surface of the discharge electrode forming a film containing potassium iodide by coating one obtained by adding potassium iodide to a binder made of a sodium silicate solution and pure water, characterized in that an amount of the potassium iodide added to the binder is in the range of 0.01 to 23% by weight.

11. The discharge tube according to claim 10 characterized in that an amount of the potassium iodide added to the binder is set in the range of 5 to 15% by weight.

12. A surge absorber characterized by forming an airtight envelope by hermetically sealing openings at both ends of a case member made of an insulating material opened at both ends with a pair of cap members that double a discharge electrode, encapsulating a discharge gas in the airtight envelope, forming a discharge gap between discharge electrode portions of the cap member disposed in the airtight envelope, forming on an inner wall surface of the case member a triggering discharge film of which both ends are disposed separated by a small discharge gap from the cap members, and forming on a surface of the discharge electrode portion a film containing an alkali iodide.

13. The surge absorber according to claim 12 characterized in that the alkali iodide is a simple substance of potassium iodide (KI), sodium iodide (NaI), cesium iodide (CsI) and rubidium iodide (RbI) or a mixture thereof.